

**Chevreulia stolonifera, Cass.**

*Chevreulia stolonifera*, Cass. ; DC., Prodr., vii. p. 45 ; Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 507.  
*Xeranthemum caespitosum*, Thouars, Esquisse Fl. Trist., p. 39, t. 8.  
*Chevreulia thouarsii*, Gay, Fl. Chil., iii. p. 332.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—Sufficiently common—*Thouars*; on the most barren spots of the plain—*Carmichael*.

Uruguay ; Paraguay ; Chili. Very common in the last-named country.

With this exception, the small genus *Chevreulia*, which may be regarded as *Gnaphalium* with opposite leaves, is restricted to South America, where it extends along the Andes from Chili to Ecuador.

Mr Moseley did not meet with either this or the preceding (*Lagenophora*), certainly indigenous *Compositæ*.

**Gnaphalium pyramidale, Thouars. (Plate XXVI.)**

*Gnaphalium pyramidale*, Thouars, Esquisse Fl. Trist., p. 40 ; Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 507 ; DC., Prodr., vi. 234, non Berg.  
*Gnaphalium thouarsii*, Spreng., Syst. Veg., iii. p. 473.

Endemic in the Tristan da Cunha group.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA. *Thouars*; *Carmichael*; *Moseley*. INACCESSIBLE ISLAND. *Moseley*.

**Gnaphalium luteo-album, Linn.**

*Gnaphalium luteo-album*, Linn. ; DC., Prodr., vi. p. 230 ; Benth., Fl. Austr., iii. p. 653 ; Hook. f., Handb. Fl. N. Zeal., p. 154.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA and INACCESSIBLE ISLAND. *Moseley*.

Generally diffused in temperate and tropical regions, and perhaps accidentally conveyed to these islands.

**Cotula australis, Hook.**

*Cotula australis*, Hook. f., Fl. N. Zeal., i. p. 128, et Handb. Fl. N. Zeal., p. 141 ; Benth., Fl. Austr., iii. p. 550 ; Hook. f., Fl. Tasm., t. 50.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—In pasture—*Milne and MacGillivray*.

Common in Australia and New Zealand, and perhaps also a native of South Africa.

*Moseley* (Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xiv. p. 381) mentions a species of *Cotula*, different from the one described below, as being common in Tristan da Cunha. It was probably this species, but no specimens came to hand.

The genus *Cotula*, although widely diffused in the northern hemisphere, is more specially characteristic of the flora of the south temperate zone, where the species are rather numerous.